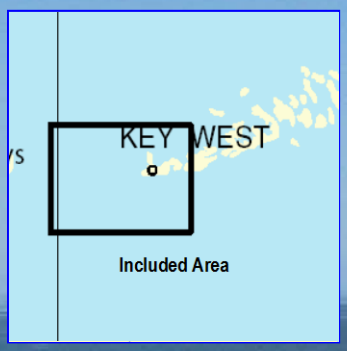
# BookletChart™

## Key West Harbor and Approaches

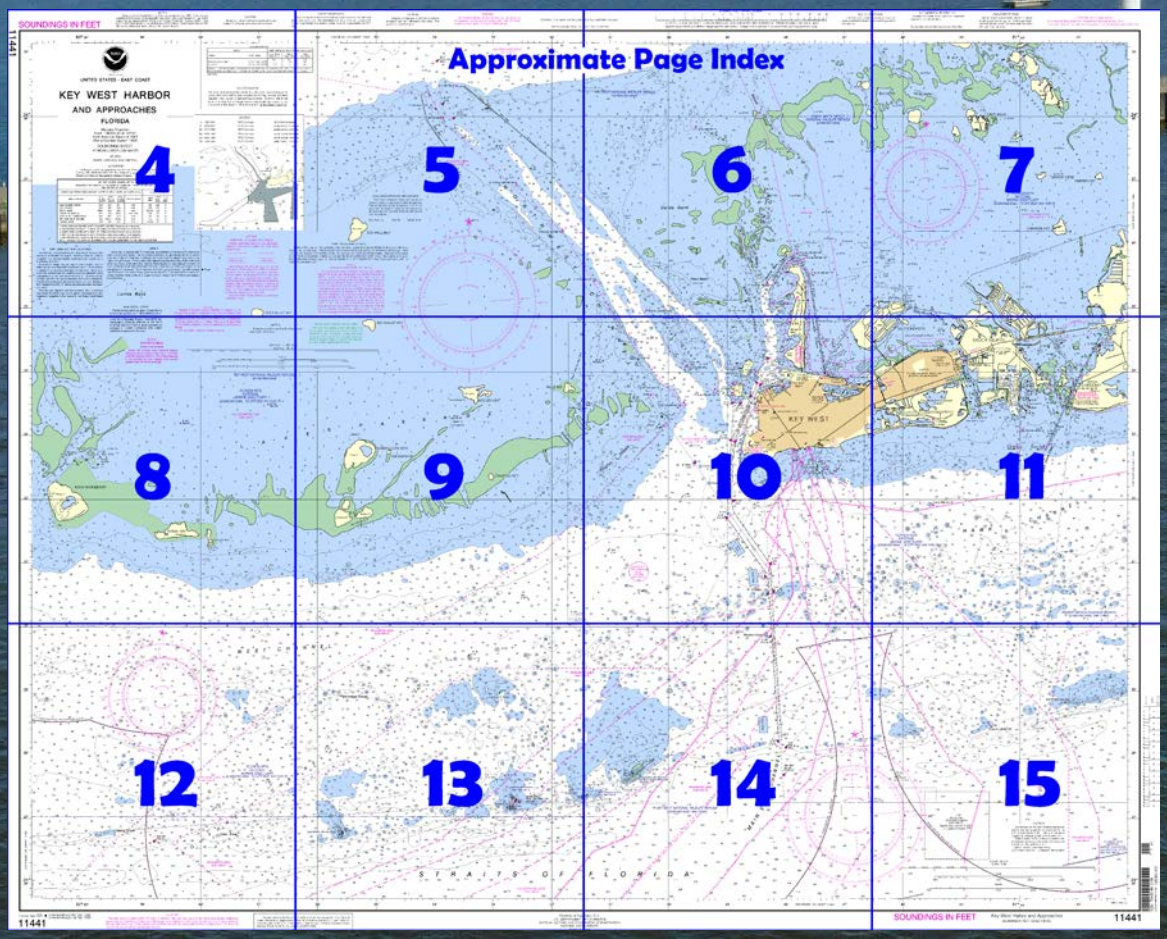
### NOAA Chart 11441

## A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

**When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.**




- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



***Published by the***
***National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration***
***National Ocean Service***
***Office of Coast Survey***
***www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov***
***888-990-NOAA***

### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

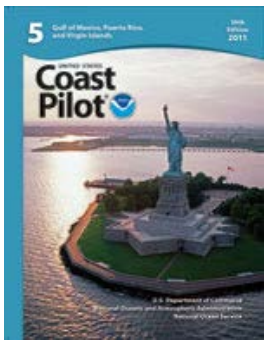
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11441.




### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

**Key West Harbor** is 134 miles and 151 miles southwestward of Miami Harbor via the inside and coastwise routes, respectively. The harbor proper lies in front of the city of Key West, protected on the eastern side by the island and on the other sides by reefs, sand flats, and by **Wisteria Island** and **Tank Island.** The harbor is entered through breaks in the reef by several principal channels with depths of 13 to 34 feet, and by several minor channels.

**Key West,** on the island of the same name near the western end of the Florida Keys, is a winter resort. Commercial fishing is one of the leading industries, but commerce is mostly in crude and refined oils. Cruise ships frequently call here, and the harbor is a safe haven for any vessel.

**Prominent features.–**Easy to identify when standing along the keys are 300-foot-high radio towers about 0.3 mile eastward of Fort Taylor, the hotel 0.3 mile south of Key West Bight, the cupola close south of the hotel, and a 110-foot-high abandoned lighthouse, 0.5 mile east-northeastward of Fort Taylor. Numerous tanks, lookout towers, and masts are prominent, but difficult to identify. Also conspicuous is a white radar dome and an aerobeacon on Boca Chica Key, and the white dome of the National Weather Service station and the aerobeacon at Key West International Airport. From southward, several apartment complexes, condominiums, and hotels on the south shore extending from just west of Key West International Airport to the abandoned lighthouse are prominent.

**Sand Key Light** (24°27'14"N., 81°52'39"W.), 109 feet above the water, is shown from a white, square, pyramidal, skeleton tower enclosing a stair cylinder and square dwelling.

Sand Key is surrounded by a section of the **Area To Be Avoided Off the Coast of Florida**. See Area To Be Avoided Off the Coast of Florida, indexed as such, chapter 3.

**Channels.–Main Ship Channel** is the only deep-draft approach to Key West. Federal project depth is 34 feet from the Straits of Florida to a turning basin off the Naval Air Station Truman Annex Mole and inside the annex basin, thence 30 feet to an upper turning basin off Key West Bight, and thence 12 feet to and including a turning basin in the bight. (See Notice to Mariners and latest editions of the charts for controlling depths.) The channel from the entrance to the upper turning basin is marked by lighted ranges and other aids to navigation. Spoil areas are W of the channel.

**Northwest Channel** is a medium-draft passage between Key West Harbor and the Gulf of Mexico. In 2002, the midchannel controlling depth was 10 feet. Vessels can pass directly across the reefs from the Gulf to the Straits of Florida by way of Northwest Channel and Main Ship Channel. The Gulf end of the channel is shifting westward.

The jetties on either side of the Gulf entrance to Northwest Channel are 0.3 to 0.5 mile from the centerline of the channel, and only the outer part of the east jetty shows above low water. The northwest end of the jetty is marked by a light. The channel is marked by a **166°** lighted range, daybeacons, and lighted and unlighted buoys. The pilings and skeletal structure of a former lighthouse are about 0.3 mile southwestward of the south end of the west jetty.

**Smith Shoal** (see chart 11439), about 4.5 miles northward of the northern entrance to Northwest Channel, is covered 11 feet and marked on its northeast end by **Smith Shoal Light** (24°43'06"N., 81°55'18"W.). The light also marks the northern approach to the channel and is shown from a small black house on a white, hexagonal, pyramidal skeleton tower on piles. A relatively flat-topped coral head, covered by a least depth of 11 feet, is about 3.3 miles west-southwestward of the light.

**Southwest Channel,** a convenient approach to Key West from southwestward, has been swept to a depth of 23 feet and is marked by buoys. In 1961, this depth was confirmed for midchannel. A general course following the aids leads to the outer anchorage and Main Ship Channel. Strangers should not attempt passage at night.

**West Channel,** a passage leading westward from Key West between the keys and outer reefs, is deep but unmarked. It is used by shrimp boats and small craft bound toward the Dry Tortugas. Local knowledge is advised.

### U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
**24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RCC New Orleans | Commander<br>8th CG District<br>New Orleans, LA | (504) 589-6225 |

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE D
The daybeacons are private and positions are approximate.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:


Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE E
PROHIBITED AREAS
(Areas to be avoided)
Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA
This chart falls entirely within the limits of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.528" northward and 0.668" eastward to agree with this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

12 HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilots 4 and 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| PLACE | | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME | (LAT/LONG) | Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water |
| | | feet | feet | feet |
| Sand Key Lighthouse | (24°27'N/081°53'W) | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Key West | (24°33'N/081°49'W) | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.2 |

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Sep 2006)

KEY WEST HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF DEC 2001 AND SURVEYS TO FEB 2012

| CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW) | | | | | PROJECT DIMENSIONS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME OF CHANNEL | LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER | MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL | RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER | DATE OF SURVEY | WIDTH (FEET) | LENGTH (NAUT MILES) | DEPTH MLLW (FEET) |
| MAIN CHANNEL RANGE | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 2-12 | 300 | 2.68 | 34 |
| CUT A RANGE | 36.0 | 36.0 | 35.0 | 2-12 | 800 | 1.03 | 34 |
| CUT B RANGE | A36.0 | 36.0 | 35.0 | 2-12 | 800-300 | 1.16 | 34 |
| THENCE TO BUOY 23 | 32.0 | 31.0 | B33.0 | 2-12 | 300 | .75 | 34 |
| BUOY 23 TO TURNING BASIN | 31.0 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 2-12 | 300 | .24 | 30 |
| KEY WEST BIGHT CHANNEL | 18.0 | C,E16.0 | D14.0 | 2-12 | 150 | .50 | 12 |

A. CORAL HEAD LOCATED WITH A DEPTH OF 32 FEET, LOCATED AT 24°31'46.6"N; 81°48'58.7"W.
B. OBSTRUCTION LOCATED WITH A DEPTH OF 30 FEET, LOCATED AT 24°33'30.9"N; 81°48'35.3"W.
C. OBSTRUCTION LOCATED WITH A DEPTH OF 14 FEET, LOCATED AT 24°33'47.2"N; 81°48'18.8"W.
D. OBSTRUCTION LOCATED WITH A DEPTH OF 25 FEET, LOCATED AT 24°33'44.7"N; 81°48'26.2"W.
E. OBSTRUCTION LOCATED WITH A DEPTH OF 13 FEET, LOCATED AT 24°33'49.4"N; 81°47'58.6"W.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

11441

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

Report all sp
Response Cent
Coast Guard fa
153).

82° 00′ 59′ 58′ 57′

39′ 38′ 37′ 36′ 35′ 24°

NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

# KEY WEST HARBOR

## AND APPROACHES

## FLORIDA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:30,000 at Lat. 24°32′
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

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(Sep 2006)

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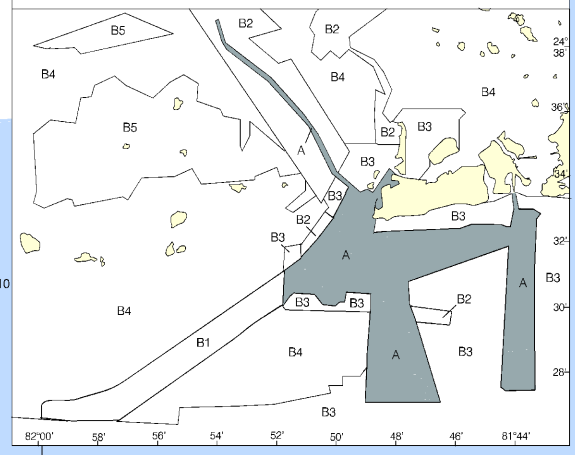
| SOURCE | | |
|---|---|---|
| A 1990-2001 | NOS Surveys | full bottom coverage |
| B1 1990-2001 | NOS Surveys | partial bottom coverage |
| B2 1970-1989 | NOS Surveys | partial bottom coverage |
| B3 1940-1969 | NOS Surveys | partial bottom coverage |
| B4 1900-1939 | NOS Surveys | partial bottom coverage |
| B5 1834-1899 | NOS Surveys | partial bottom coverage |

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NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

Lavina Bank

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilots 4 and 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

LITTLE MULLET KEY

NOTE C

Numerous submerged piles have been reported in this area.

NOTE E

PROHIBITED AREAS

(Areas to be avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by [illegible] and vessels greater than

Joins page 8

SCALE 1:30,000
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help@OceanGra

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.

POLLUTION REPORTS

spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National
nter via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.
facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.

Formerly C&GS 584, 1st Ed., Mar. 1909 V - 1909 - 79 KAPP 32

CONTINUED ON CHART 11439

56′ 55′ 54′ 53′ 52′

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)

PROHIBITED AREA (see note E)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Key West, FL | WXJ-95 | 162.40 MHz |

COTTRELL KEY

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners rrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New ailable 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent n-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, alCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or rafix.com.

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

BIG MULLET KEY

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

MAGNETIC

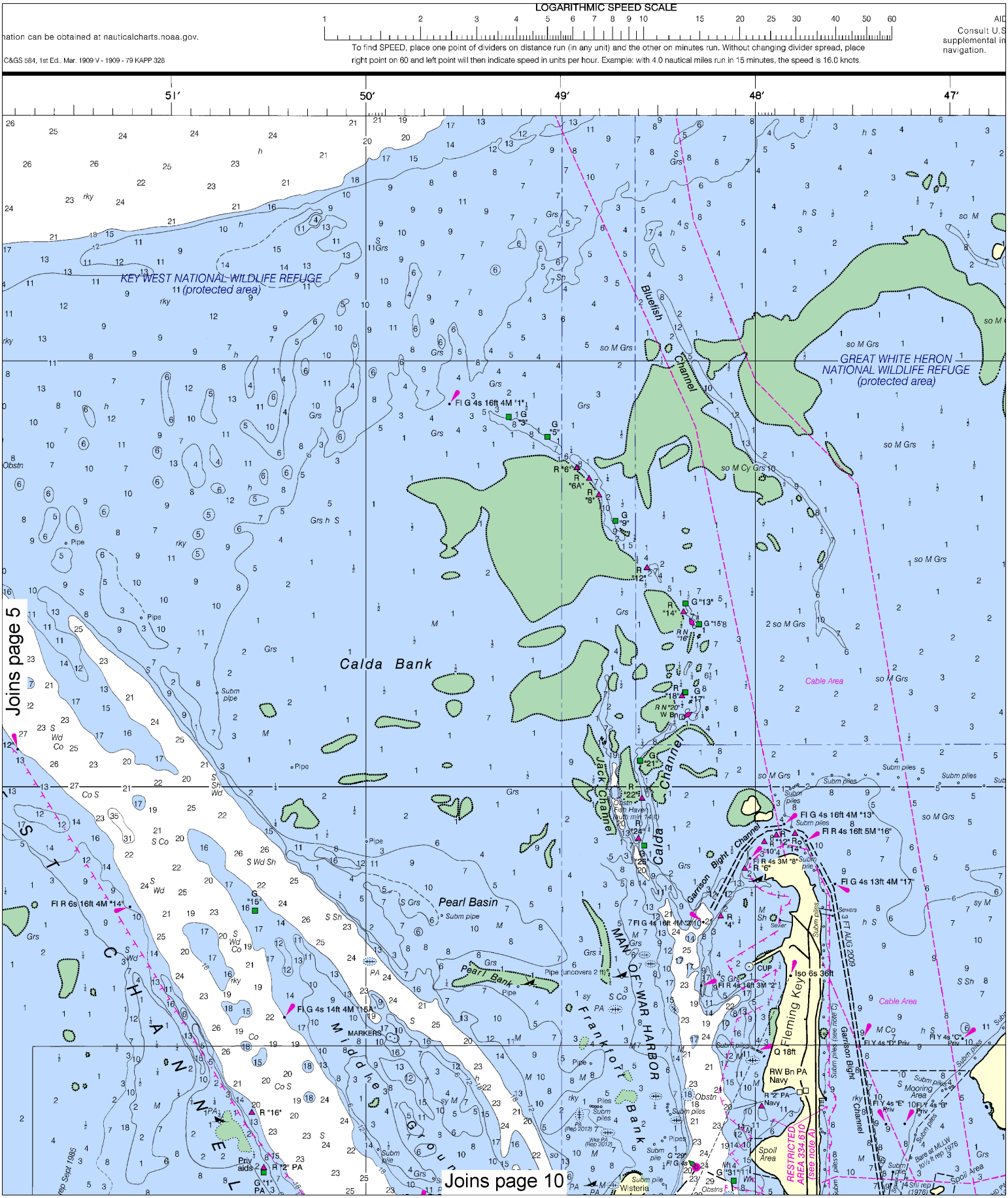
VAR 4° 15′ W (2006)

ANNUAL INCREASE 5′

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:42857. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.




Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

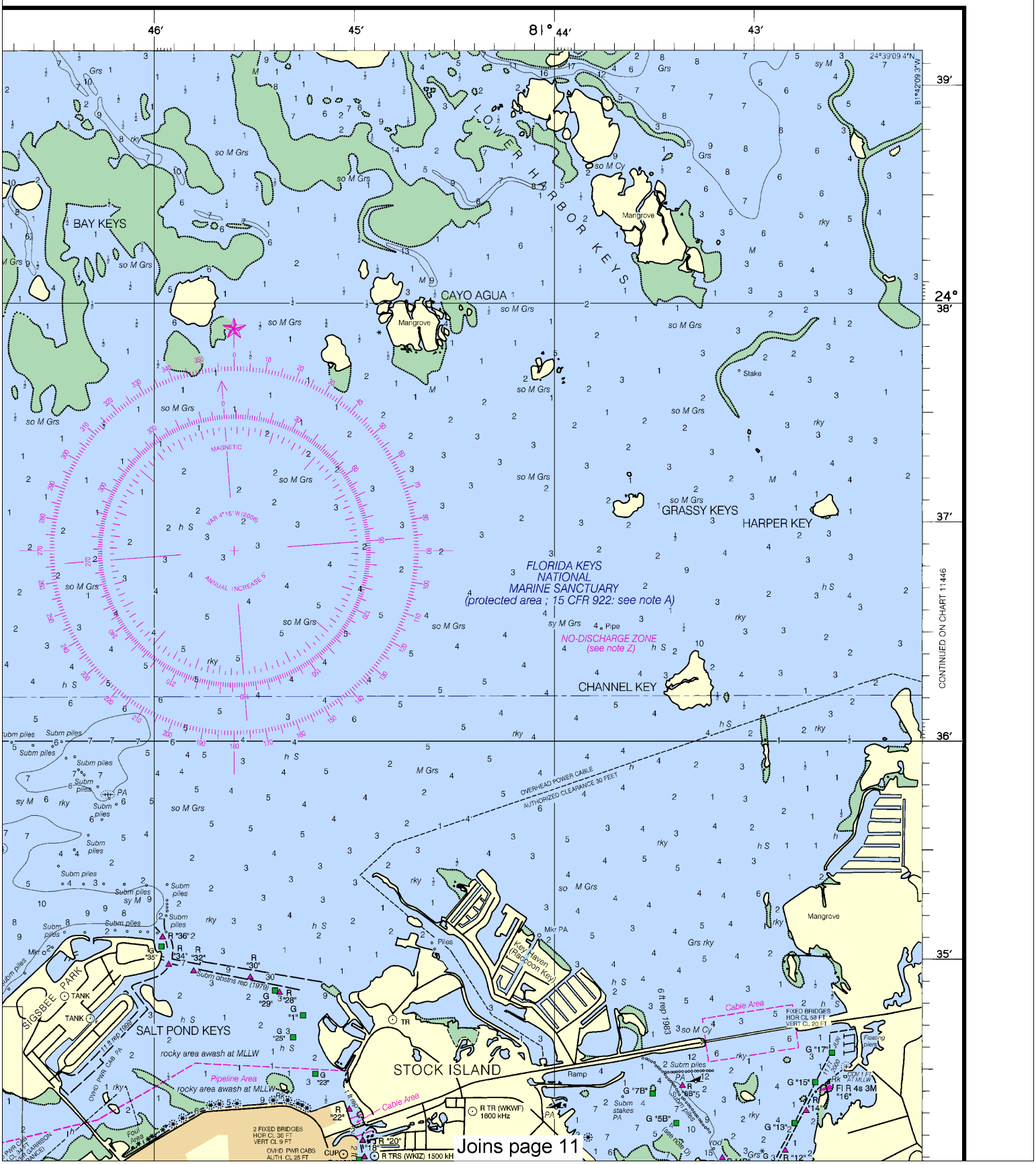
NDS TO NAVIGATION
.S. Coast Guard Light List for information concerning aids to

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilots 4 and 5 for important supplemental information.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

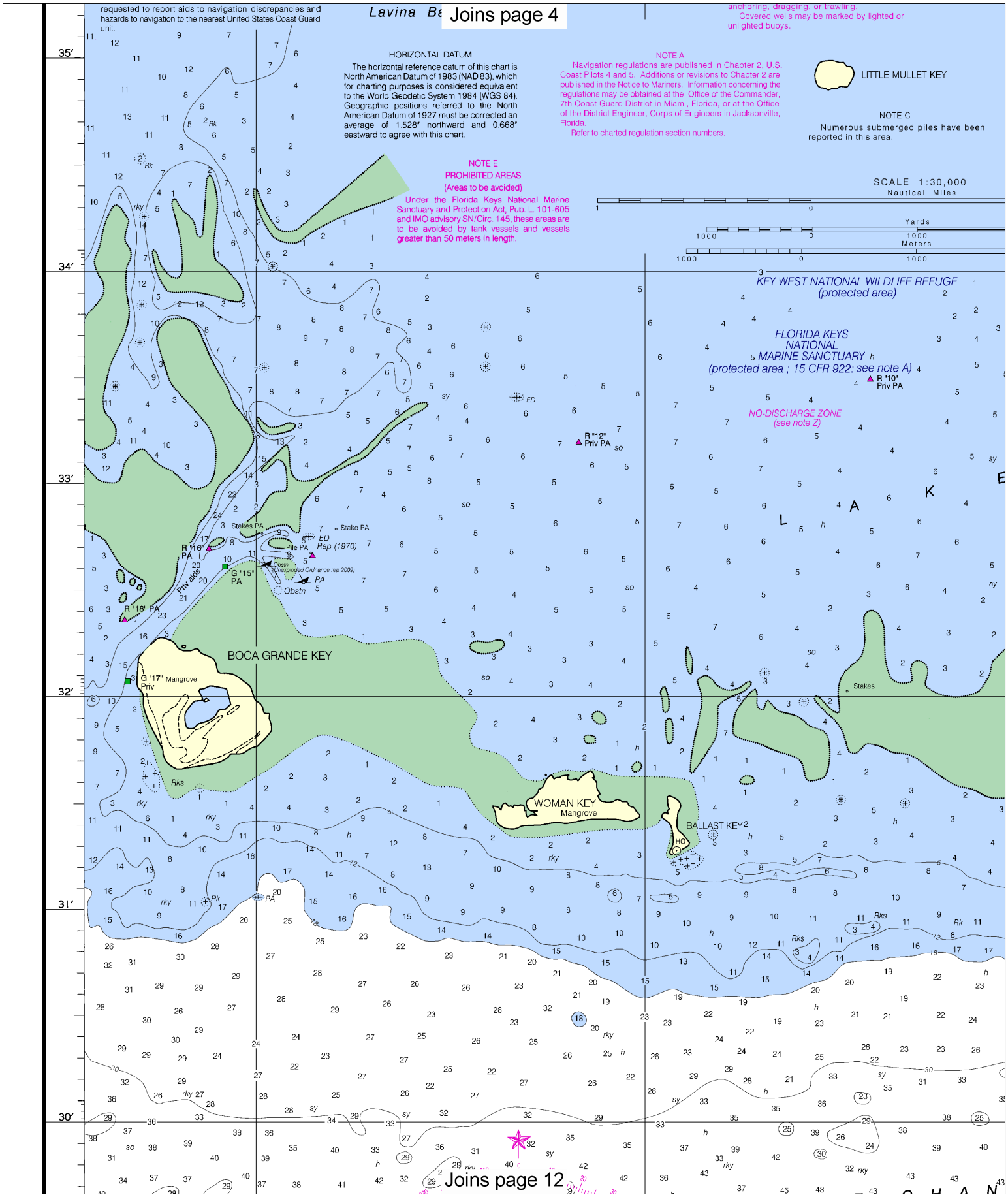
RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.




Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0413 1/22/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0413 1/26/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.



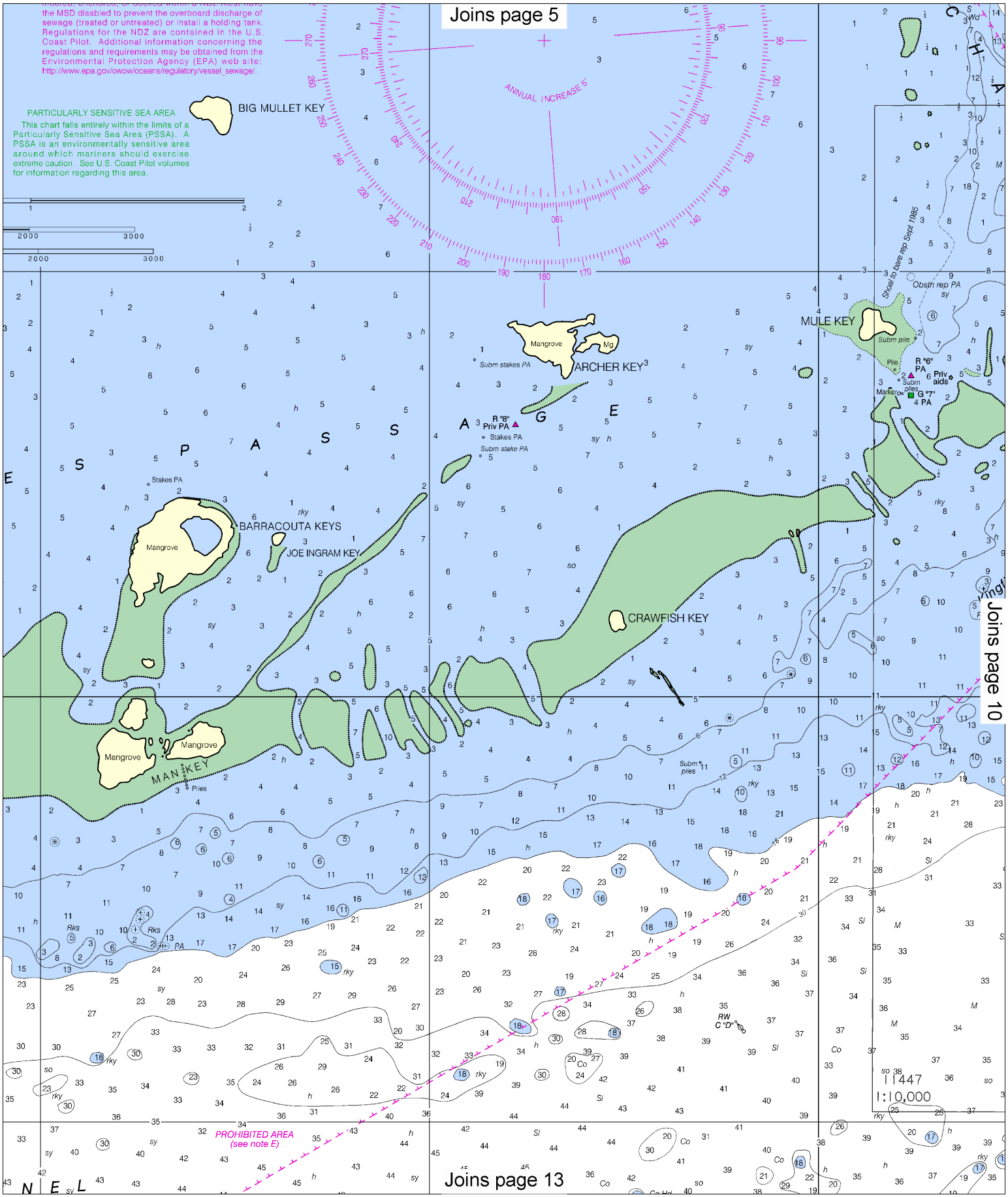

8

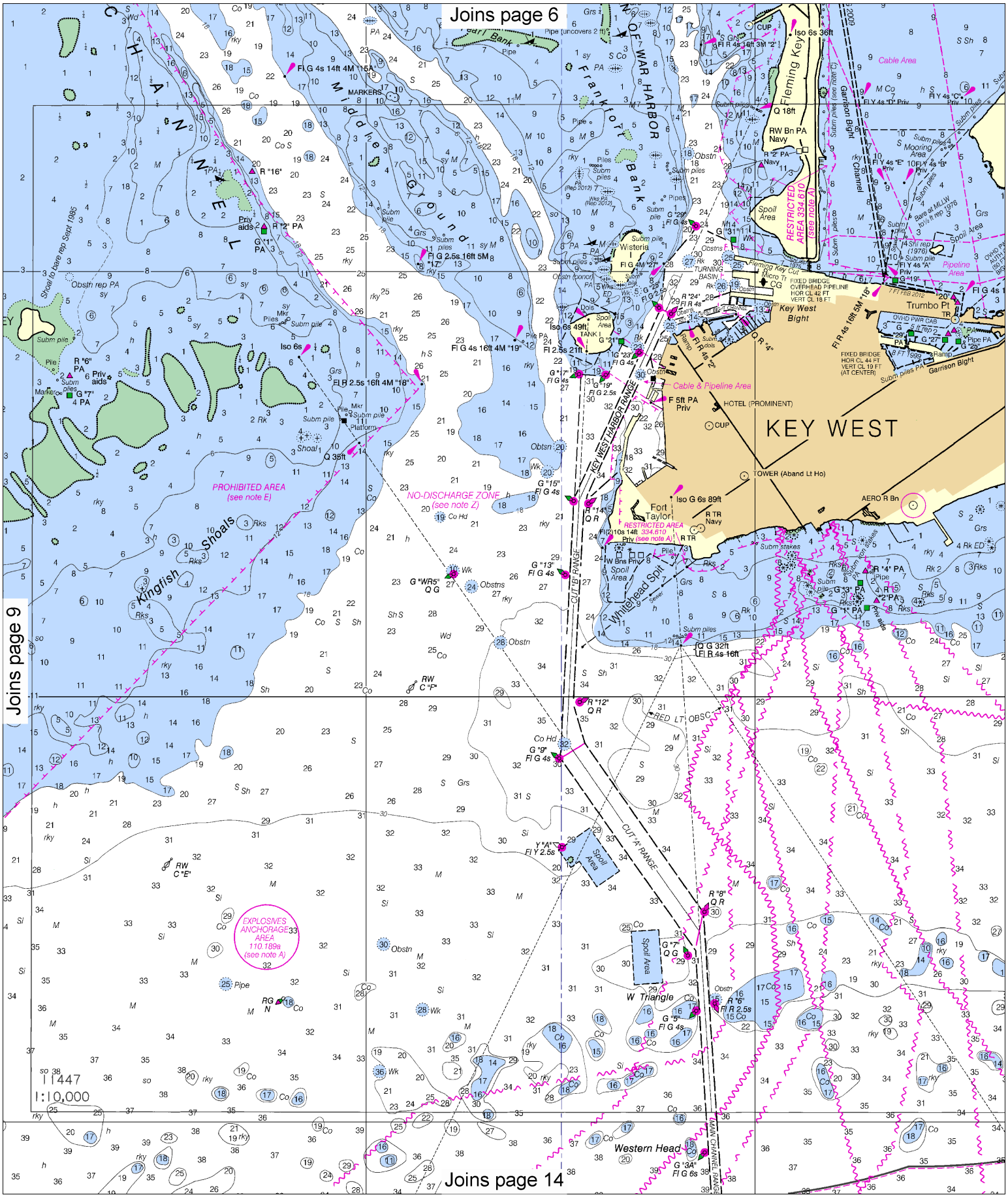
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:30,000~~
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.
PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA
This chart falls entirely within the limits of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.
BIG MULLET KEY
ANNUAL INCREASE 5'
2000
3000
Shoal to bare rep Sept 1985
Obstn rep PA
MULE KEY
Subm pile
Pile
R "6" PA
Priv aids
Subm piles
G "7" 4 PA
Mangrove
Mg
Subm stakes PA
ARCHER KEY
R "8" Priv PA
Stakes PA
Subm stake PA
PASSAGE
Stakes PA
BARRACOUTA KEYS
Mangrove
JOE INGRAM KEY
CRAWFISH KEY
Mangrove
Mangrove
MANGROVE
Piles
Subm piles
Rks
PA
RW
C "D"
PROHIBITED AREA
(see note E)
11447
1:10,000
Joins page 10
Joins page 13




10

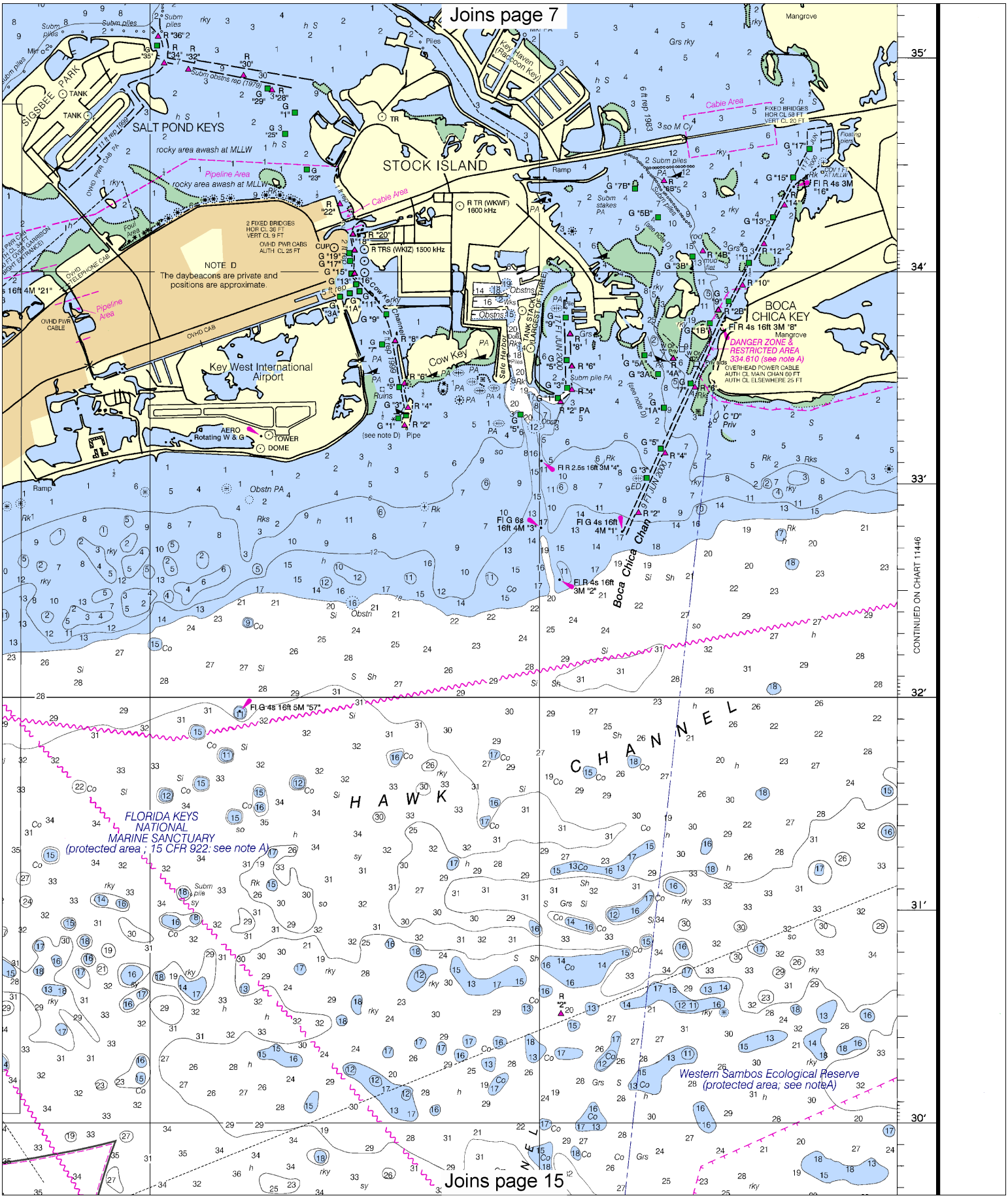
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

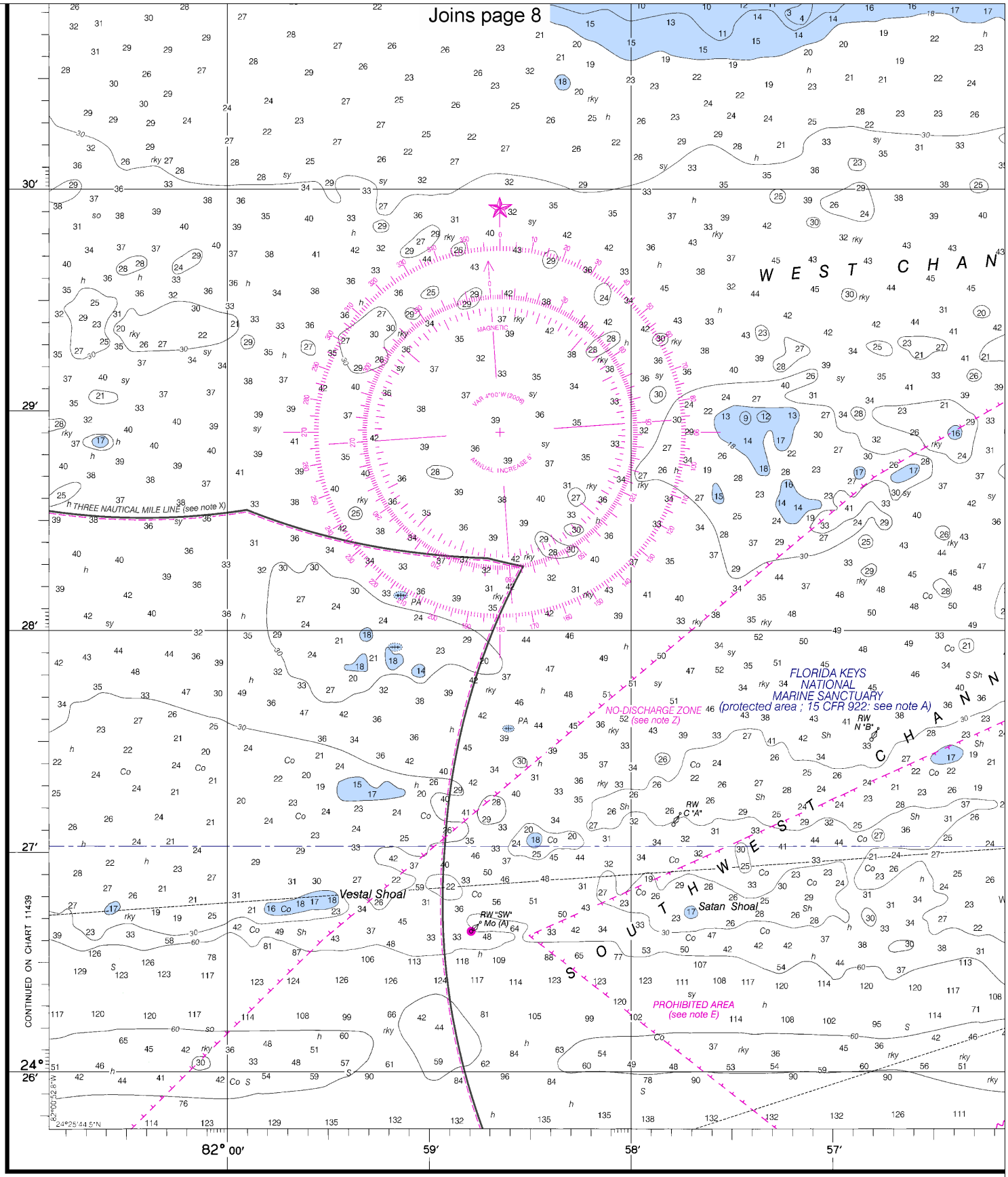
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:30,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
SIGSBEE PARK
TANK
TANK
SALT POND KEYS
rocky area awash at MLLW
Pipeline Area
rocky area awash at MLLW
Pipeline Area
STOCK ISLAND
TR
R TR (WKWF) 1600 kHz
R TRS (WKIZ) 1500 kHz
Cable Area
2 FIXED BRIDGES
HOR CL 36 FT
VERT CL 9 FT
OVHD PWR CABS
AUTH CL 25 FT
NOTE D
The daybeacons are private and positions are approximate.
OVHD PWR CABLE
OVHD TELEPHONE CAB
Key West International Airport
AERO
Rotating W & G
TOWER
DOME
Cow Key Channel
Cow Key
Safe Harbor
TANK STACK (LARGEST OF THREE)
Ramp
Obstn PA
Ruins
Pipe
(see note D)
Key Haven (Raccoon Key)
Mangrove
Grs rky
Cable Area
FIXED BRIDGES
HOR CL 58 FT
VERT CL 20 FT
Floating pipeline
Ramp
2 Subm piles
Subm stakes PA
(see note D)
BOCA CHICA KEY
Fl R 4s 16ft 3M "8"
Mangrove
DANGER ZONE & RESTRICTED AREA
334.610 (see note A)
OVERHEAD POWER CABLE
AUTH CL MAIN CHAN 60 FT
AUTH CL ELSEWHERE 25 FT
C "D" Priv
Fl R 2.5s 16ft 3M "4"
Fl G 6s 16ft 4M "3"
Fl G 4s 16ft 4M "1"
Fl R 4s 16ft 3M "2"
Boca Chica Chan
9 FT JLW 2000
Fl G 4s 16ft 5M "57"
CHANNEL
HAWK
FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
(protected area ; 15 CFR 922; see note A)
Western Sambos Ecological Reserve
(protected area; see note A)
Joins page 15
CONTINUED ON CHART 11446
35′
34′
33′
32′
31′
30′




41st Ed., Sep. /06 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 23/06
Corrected through LNM Sep. 19/06

# 11441

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to p
Ocean Service encourages users to submit cor
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Char
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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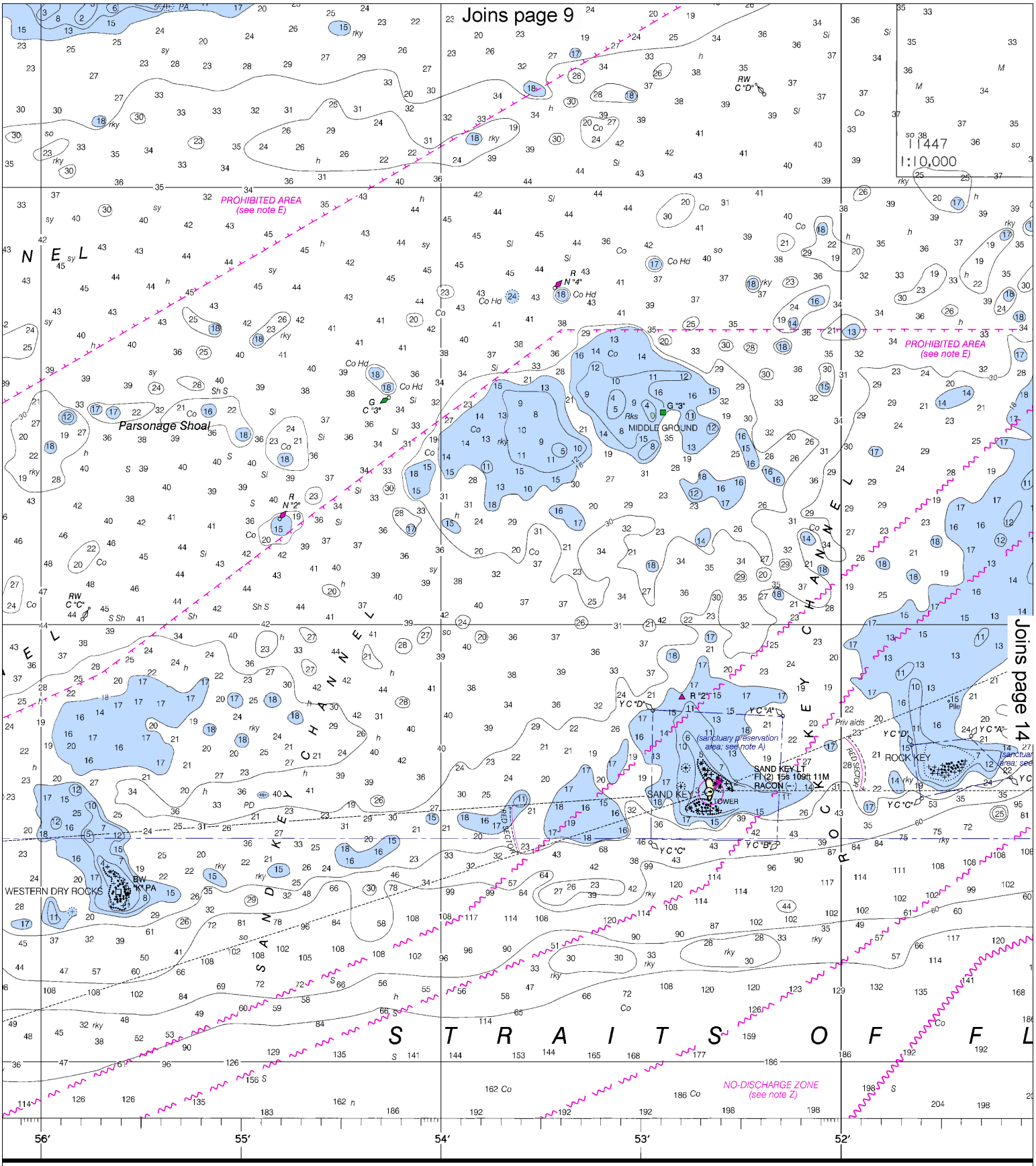
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.




promote safe navigation. The National
orrections, additions, or comments for
art Division (N/CS2), National Ocean
10-3282.

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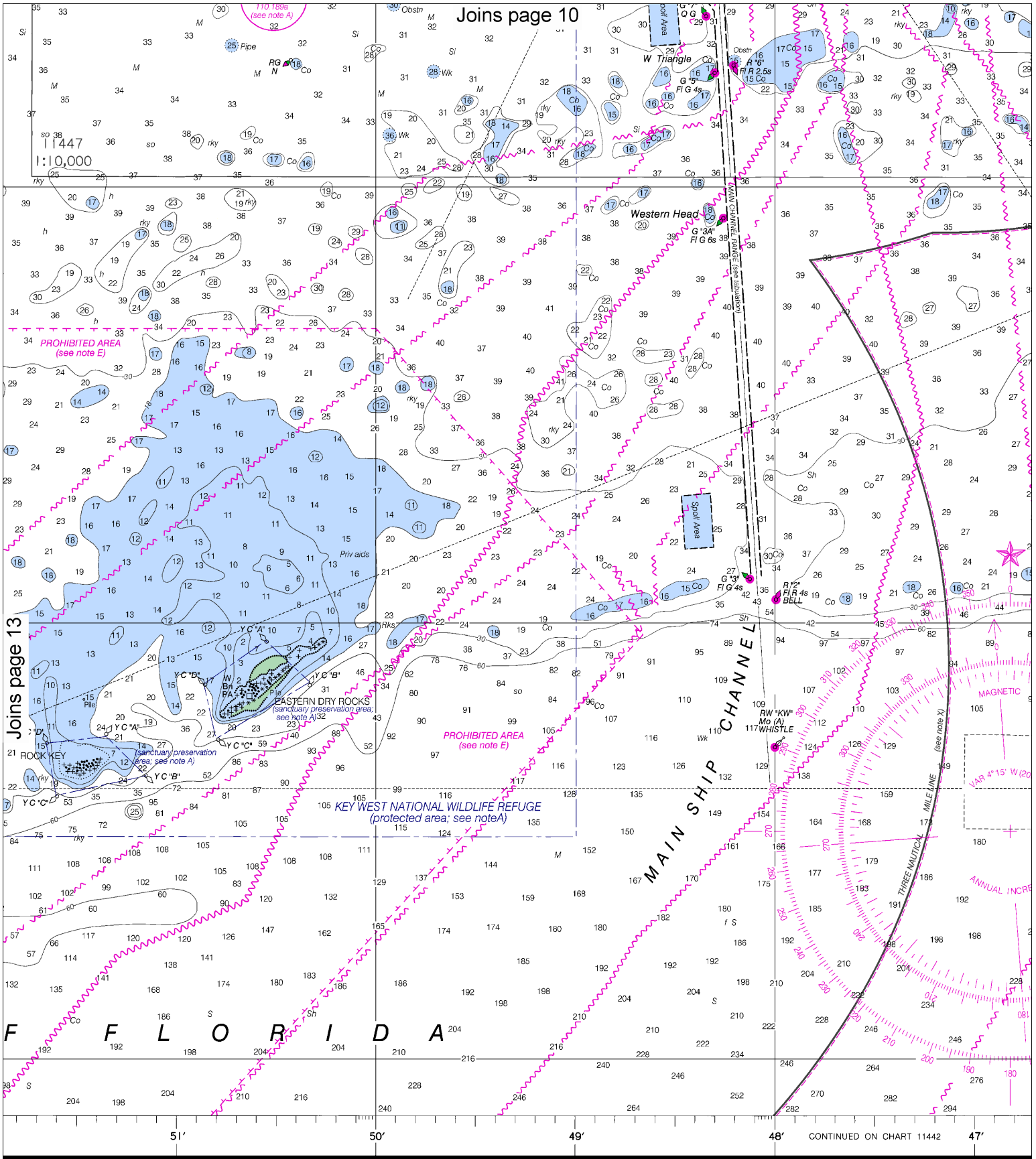
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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COAST SURVEY



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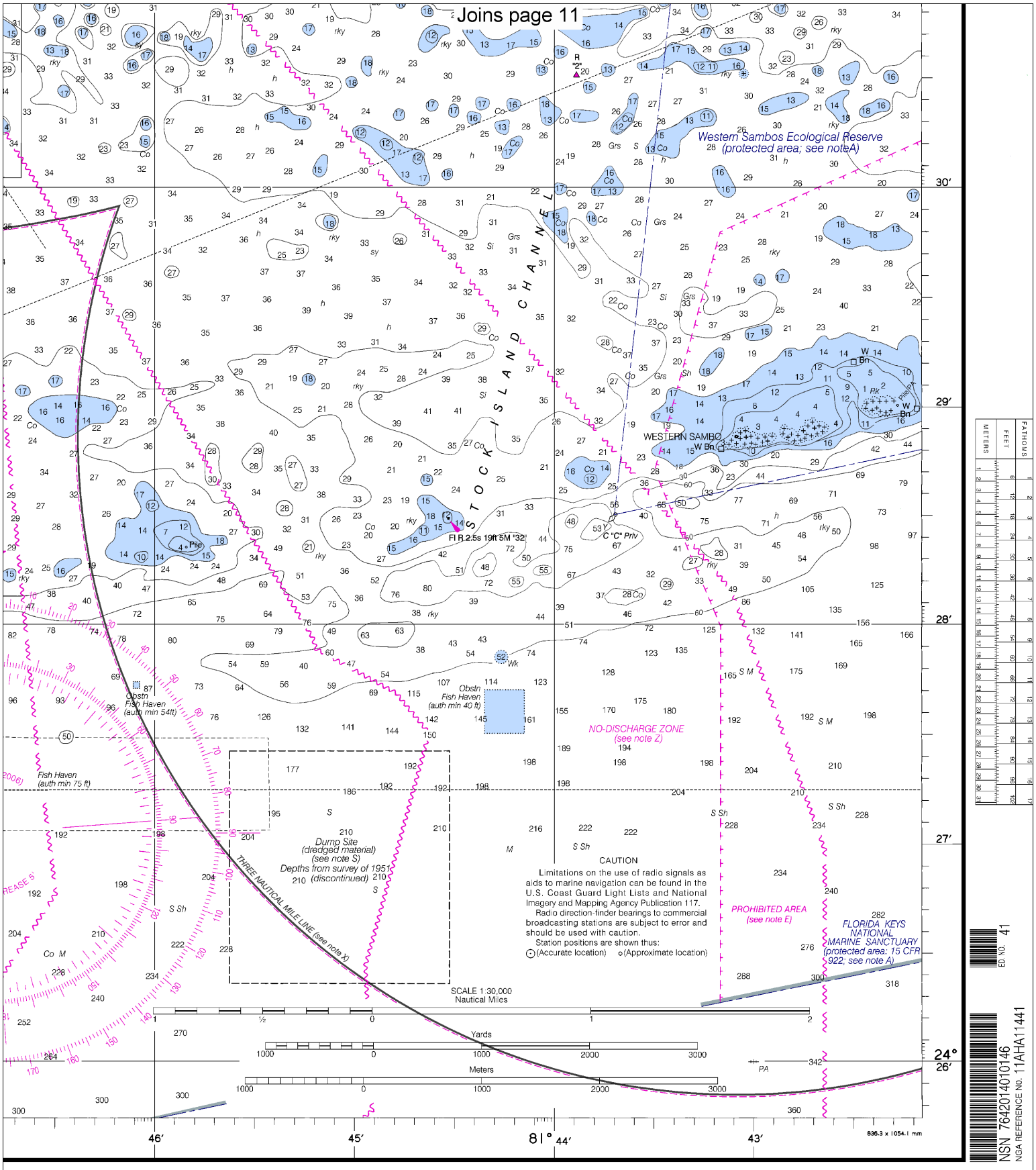
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

See Note on page 5.




# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Key West Harbor and Approaches

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:30,000

11441


ED. NO. 41

NSN 7642014010146 NGA REFERENCE NO. 11AHA11441

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

### Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/**

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| Marine Forecasts | — | **http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm** |
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| NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions | — | **http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/** |
| National Weather Service | — | **http://www.weather.gov/** |
| National Hurrican Center | — | **http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/** |
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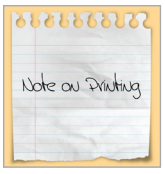


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